Business Notices.

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Celebrated Painting of

THE GREAT FALL, "NIAGARA"

Returned and on Exchination, commencing

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New Frature is the Susceptition.

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In order to promote cash payments, Mesar, W., S., W. & Co., Dieg to amonthee, as well for all parties who have already conscribed, as to those who purpose securing an impression of this limit prior a artist all worst, that it is their intention to ranking prior and the prior to the appear body of those authorities Paying Cash, The Orioland, Pathing, By Mr. Chuckel, or The Great Fall, "Niagara,"

Now or Exhibition, and from which the above receiving made. Also, the Machine Pietrus of "It Corso,"

(Or. The Race-Course at Rome), 15 seet by 9.

And in addition thereto to each succeiver, a packet of Exceptions from their ample and varied stack, making in value from \$5 to \$500, full particulars of which will be duty amount occ at the close of the subscription list. Although Mears, W., S., W. & Co. are average of the immease increase for hy all with his experiment, in Mr. Church's great work, allowed as it is by the Press, both of Astronica and Europe, to stand extraval, allowed to the internal production of the immeasure in the standard control of the c has been proportionately steat, Qey would respectively economical early application.

As Applicated French Twenty-Five Custo, to view the

FALL, 1858.

We have now ready our Fail Style of Gravi and a said would call to it the attention of our customers and the public generally.

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Co., No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use.
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Beautifying, Cleansing, Curing,
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STERLING SHLVER TEA SETS, URAN, TRAYS, GOBLETS, &C., &C.

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Bow daily arriving, and will be and at extremely moderate
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Wigs \$8, Tourens \$5 at Cameron's Manu-factory, Re. 199 Felton-et., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. Also, a large assortment of Lanua' Hark-Work of the latest improvements at equally low prices. RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY AT RETAIL .- DIA

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Mr. Joseph Meves, practical chemist to the Courts of Resels. England. Pressins, Acc., has established his office at No. 612 England. Pressins, Acc., has established his office at No. 612 England. Pressins, and the second pression of the second pression

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Wayney, Deorgist, No. 10 Actor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canadad.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprieter, No. 612
Broadway, and by all respectable Druggists.

FREE.-No charge will be made if Dr. Tobias's VENETIAS LIMMENT does not cure Choos, the most severe Coughs, Chronic Rheumarism, Touthache and poins of all kinds. Sold by all the Druggists; price 23 and 50 cents. Depot. No. 56 Courtinates. It has been used for 12 years without falling. The most eminent Physicians are now recommending in

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BARNES & PARK, New-York BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is a No. 283 Broadway. Tweeve private rooms expressly for the smallestur of his famous Hars Dyn, the host extant. Baycon-

THE COMET.-You have seen the Comet, of Har conver and you have also seen the new Fall. Style of Ha-introduced by Kaox, of the conser of Broadway and Folton street. If not and you have an eye to detect lessify and grace and taste to appreciate them, visit his establishment, and you will experience much graffication. Has nock to very large and contains an infinite variety of styles in Hats, Cape, &c., and the

GENTLEMEN'S FALL HATS.-BIRD, No. 49 Nuscaust., will introduce the new styles on Faiday Sept. 1 adapted to the requirements of a first-class fashionable city trade Bino, No. 49 Nassaust.

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New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publicatios, but as grarauty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. iners letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Honacz Greener & Co.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. We propose to issue on the 1st day of October next the second number of THE TRIBUNE MER-CANTILE ADVERTISER. It will be issued mouthly hereafter, and devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

I. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Money Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus to address.

III. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a Mercantile Advertiser that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their cooperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address Horace Greelev & Co., New York, Sept. 24, 1858. No. 154 Nassau No. 154 Names at.

The mails for Europe by the Royal Mail steamship Persia will close this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Eastern Argus (Portland) is unwilling to give up beaten in all the Congress Districts of It admits that the returns from the HIId District elect French by 56 majority, but says Johnson will contest the seat. Should be do so with as much spirit and liberality as he displayed in the canvass, he may have a chance yet.

The VIth District is squarely claimed again by The Argus. It asserts that Bradbury has 1,030 mejority in Aroostook, and that this elects him by 68 majority. We shall not be surprised to see the returns made to conform to this. They may just as well make the majority in Aroostook 1,500 as 500, since it is certain that all it is put over 200 will be gross, audacious fraud. Plaquemine and Oxford are outdone by Aroostook. We shall not be surprised to see Bradbury get the certificate. It must have cost him more than it is worth.

P. S .- The Bangor Whig of the 27th has the following votes of the French settlements, reported

| to it by a Democrat in A | Aroostool | K4 | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | | Conc | 5S |
| | mith. | | Bradbury. |
| Madawaska109 | 103 | 62 | 228 |
| Van Buren 64 | 117 | 46 | 190 |
| Harcock 42 | 134 | 12 | 306! |
| Total215 | 354 | 196 | 791 |
| Smith's malority | | | |

-Rather smart cheating, but not enough of it. Yet there may have been enough more such at some unknown hole in the woods to swindle Mr. Foster out of the return. Money was the motive power by which this result was achieved.

The steamship Moses Taylor arrived from Aspinwall last evening with the San Francisco mails of the 6th inst., and more than a million and a half in specie. The California State election resulted in the choice of Joseph G. Baldwin, the Administration candidate, for Judge of the Supreme Court. The Anti-Lecompton candidates for Congress are reported chosen, the Administration forces not voting, on the ground that no lawful election this year can take place, in consequence of a law passed last year. Our correspondent's letter contains a terrible record of crime. From South America the most important item of intelligence is that the Monagas difficulty has led to the blockading of the ports of Laguayra and Puerto Cabello by the British and French forces. There are further reports of troubles between the Indians and whites in Oregon and New-Caledonia.

It is utterly idle, mistaken, preposterous, to rely for the protection of life on the humanity, prudence, self-interest, or good sense, of the builders and owners of vessels for the conveyance of passengers. Whatever may be the a priori presumption that they will evince a tolerable regard for the safety of the precious burden which they solicit. sad experience has indefeasibly established that they will do nothing of the sort. Wherever else the Sovereignty of the Individual may be conceded, here it has been tested and found to result in disaster. Every steamship, steamboat, ferryboat, is a man-trap, into which people are lured by showy appearances and voluble assurances of safety, and, once out of reach of land, are wantouly exposed to be crushed by a collision, drowned by the foundering of the vessel, scalded raw by an explosion, or roasted alive by a conflagration. Human lives are squandered by wholesale as recklessly as ever by Vandal conqueror or Oriental tyrant, and not even the most besotted can deny that the obvious cause of the disaster is to be found in culpable human carelesaness-a recklesaness which, in view of its results, is at once folly and

crime. Twenty years ago, it was as manifest as it now is that no passenger steamboat ought to be steered by ropes-that many precious lives had been sacrificed to their use, owing to the readiness with which these could be destroyed by fire and the boat thus disabled in the very agony of her peril. Clearsighted, disinterested persons urged that these ropes should be replaced by chains of iron, whereby the guidance of the vessel by her helm might often | ter of so much importance to the welfare of the be retained several minutes longer than when it present and future population of the commercial was left to the mercy of a tow string. The de- center of this country, we should not permit ouror the transfer flats dwe, the host extant. Revenue and Therefore have improvements over all others; monstration was unanswerable, the necessity understood gent, the perils manifold, the cost of iron tilled.

continued in general use until Congress, by a peremptory law, said, "This must stop," whereupon it did stop. We doubt that the iron chains have, on the whole, cost more than the hempen ropes did, while they have, in all probability, saved hundreds of lives. Yet, but for the imperative requirement of law, the ropes would have been in ceneral use to this hour.

For years, we have urged that every passenger vessel ought to be practically incombustible-that is, so shielded from configration by floor-plates, ceilings, &c., of sheet-iron, tin or zinc, or by incombustible paints, that hours would be required for the diffusion of fire from one end of her to the other. We confidently assert that ten thousand dollars wisely expended would make the burning of any of our great steamships in the presence of her passengers and crew a moral impossibility. And who that "goes down to the sea in ships" of the Collins order would not giadly spare \$10,000 from the upholstery and farniture of the steamer to which he commits himself if he might thereby be assured against fire ? What sense is there in diiding a steamship into water-tight compartments at a heavy cost, yet leaving her without that security against fire which might be provided at even less expense? Can any one imagine a reason for leaving voyagers utterly exposed to this most frightful of all possible marine disasters?

To argue this matter further with steamship wners would be inconsistent with self-respect. Their avarice and blind confidence in luck are invincible. We shall never trouble them again on the subject. But we earnestly entreat of Congress that not another Session shall be allowed to onsa without a law making it a crime to send to sea another passenger ship, new or old, which has not been rendered so far incombustible that the running of fire along her decks or ceilings shall be henceforth impossible.

We publish to-day for the sake of the information it contains, and as showing the origin of the scheme of Mexican protection, so called-its true name would be Mexican subjection-a letter from the City of Mexico. The writer, it will be seen, not only writes himself down "we," but undertakes to speak for the Mexican people. This decidedly outdoes the three London tailors who issued a manifesto in the name of the people of England. They at least were Englishmen, and did possess the right to speak for three, if no more, of the people of England. The writer of this letter signs himself an American citizen, and his undertaking to speak for the people of Mexico is as gross an assumption as would be the protectorate, or rather the conquest which he advocates.

As to this writer's idea that it is the self-seeking of party politicians that prevents the American people from coming up to the great work of the conquest of Mexico, he may rest assured that it is only as a means of political advancement and of drawing into the train of its movers all the fillibustering elements of the country, that this project finds or will find any support. He may rest assured that if the protectorate or conquest of Mexico is ever undertaken, it will not be for the benefit of the Mexicans-who seem, according to this writer's own account, to be enjoying themselves very well and taking matters very coolly-nor will it be for the benefit of the shopkeepers who invoke this intervention. It will be solely for the benefit at home and abroad of its movers and projectors that the enterprise will be undertaken. As to the so-called American citizens, resident in Mexico, very few of them native born, and with all their claims to that character, very few of them even naturalized, the United States will hardly take the trouble and the risk of keeping bayonets pointed at the breasts of the Mexican people according to the programme of our correspondent, for the sake of enabling those few real or pseudo American citizens to carry on their shopkeeping or other business without the risk of interruption from the civil broils of the Mexicans. It would be a vast deal cheaper to buy out all these gentlemen at once, and to pay them down in hard cash the utmost extent of their

dreams of possible profit. The protectorate or conquest of Mexico would evidently be a pretty costly as well as troublesome business. If they are able, as our correspondent writes, to keep 50,000 men in the field, at an expense to the country of twelve millions of dollars a month, to fight each other, it is to be supposed that they would be able to raise at least as many men and as much money to fight against us. As to their submitting quietly, our correspondent would hardly expect that, since, according to his own account, it is the most marked characteristic of those unhappy people that they do not know what is good for them. If the Mexicans abandon their towns and flee to the mountains out of fear or detestation of each other, they would be still more likely to do it out of fear or detestation of us.

As to the special grievance which our correspon dent complains of, the suppression of The Extra ordinary because it advocated an American protectorate, we must say we think the publisher got off very easily. The only wonder is that the Mexican Government did not proceed to hang him. The Slave States of this Union do not tolerate the publication of newspapers, even by their own citizens, which advocate the abolition of Slavery, even by the act of the States themselves. Could the Mexican Government be expected to tolerate the publication, by a foreigner at their capital, of a newspaper in which they were called upon to abolish themselves? As to the glorious development of Mexico which our correspondent anticipates as the consequence of holding bayonets to the breasts of the Mexican people, we have a vast territory of our own to be developed, and in which the thing can be done without maintaining a standing army to supervise it. When we have thoroughly developed ourselves and our own country, it will be ample time to undertake the development of Mexico and the

The report made by the Quarantine Commissions. ers to the Governor, and the arguments by which they fortified it, have been, by this time, doubtless, well considered by the public; and it is to be hoped that the diverse interests which are involved in that vexed question may be seen to be thereby reconciled and satisfied. As we have said once of twice before, the recent destruction of the Hospitals at Staten Island, however outrageous that act may be considered, and with whatever condemnation we may visit it, has properly nothing to do with the question of where a Quarantine should now be established. In the consideration of a matgent, the perils manifold, the cost of iron tillers or vindictiveness toward that portion of the people

chains the merest bagateile-yet the hempen ropes of Staten Island who have ruthlessly destroyed the the law will find fitting punishment for every violation of the law which they have committed in any conceivable degree: but neither law nor common sense require of us that for the sake of punishing kins and J. C. Thompson be hanged, if it so of the Hospitals, the death, by yellow fever, of our wife and children, in Twenty-somethingeth street, might have consented to that immolation of those who surround our hearth-stone, before the Lords of Trade, had Quarantine remained where they meant to keep it: but now that it is gone by the visitation of the devil, we intend to wipe up the place where the naughty deed was done. from temptation, and ourselves from the fear of pestilence and sudden death. The question now is, without reference to the

past, and with reference to the future, where more difficult matter. shall we have a Quarantine? This question, it seems to us, the Commissioners answer satisfactorily. The best hospital in Europe is the floating hospital, as has been proved by long experience; and by this, it should be understood, is not meant a hulk-a ship filled with foul and pestilential airdark, dank, fetid with filthiest bilge-water, horrid with erceping things-a dungeon in all things save one, and that is the chance of drowning added o that of imprisonment, but it is a house, an edifice, one, two, three stories high, as the designer chooses, built precisely as the same edifice would be on stone foundations on the ever-abiding land, differing only in this-that it rests on huge platforms floating on the ever-shifting waters. Let any one who would form a notion of what such a building may be look at the floating baths at the Battery, and conceive how easy it would be, on the same plan, to make dwellings commanding any degree of comfort or luxury.

Nor need any tender soul torment himself with imagining the discomforts to which the sick in such an establishment would be exposed from the roughness of the sea or the perils of the storm. Such things are only in the imagination. Storms will visit them only as they visit the outside of all houses. The sea will rage and break itself in vain upon its barriers which will surround the quiet lakes in which the hospitals will floats Upon some of the shoals in the lower bay the water at low tide is only three feet deep, and by erecting a breakwater similar to the outer wall of the Battery enlargement, for fifty thousand dollars, three acres of water can be inclosed wherein the hospitals may float as securely and as immovable as the floating baths now rest behind the outer Battery wall. The Orchard Shoal, we have the authority of one of the oldest and most esteemed officers of our Navy, who long ago surveyed the Bay of New York, for saying, is peculiarly adapted to Quarantine purposes. Quite near enough to the shore for all convenience of access; quite far enough off to remove all fear of infection being carried by the winds; a position where coolness and freshness of air may be always commanded; hospitals high out of water upon floating platforms protected from all lateral motion of the sea by artificial walls. where the swell is already broken by the natural outer bar; here, upon these shoals, a Quarantine may be established more isolated, more calculated for the comfort of the sick; and, when, as the Commissioners propose, disconnected from the lightering and warehousing system, cheaper and far better than any we have ever had before, and such as the necessities of this port now imperatively demand.

Should the Governor and his associates, then, accede to this proposition of the Commissioners, there will not only be a difficult problem solved, but the manner of its solution will be our great gain. The question, we trust, will be settled now, and not left to acquire new difficulties as it grows older. If once decided upon as the Commissioners recommend, there, we take it, is an end of all further apprehension from the native savages of Staten Island, who only want, we suppose, to be assured that the hospitals are not to be rebuilt; and the army of occupation may be recalled, the tents struck, and the apothecary's shop dismantled, all to the great saving of the pockets of the citizens generally, whether of the State or the county. and certainly to the great comfort of the stomachs of our gallant citizen soldiery. New-Jersey, then, may keep Sandy Hook for her next customer, if she ever expects to have another, and a stopper will be put to a fine scheme which we hear the Islanders are seriously considering, and about which they are quite unanimous, of asking that that pretty county of 25,000 inhabitants shall be transferred to the State of Camden and Amboy in exchange for Sandy Hook to this State for quarantine purposes.

A report published in the Moniteur, addressed to the Emperor, by Jerome Napoleon, Prince Minister of Algeria and the colonies, throws considerable light on the present condition of the French possessions in Africa. Algeria is divided into three provinces, which are again subdivided into military and civil districts. The military districts, which include those parts of the country inhabited exclusively, or nearly so, by Arabs, are governed by generals, it having bean found that military authority is the sort of government best suited to the habits and traditions of the natives. In these districts the Arab Chiefs still exercise, under the superior anthority of the military Governors, an influence the continuance of which is not compatible with the French scheme of civilizing the people. That can only be done by the substitution of individual action and individual responsibility in the place of tribal action and tribal responsibility which lies at the bottom of the Arab system. In the few districts in which the European element predominates, a civil administration exists under the direction of prefects. But in these districts. too, individual action and responsibility are greatly curtailed by the close guardianship which the Government exercises over both business and

The conquest of the country and the establishment of French authority appear to be complete. Crimes are rare, roads and property are safe, and the taxes are regularly paid. Colonization, however, has hitherto proved a failure, and is at present at a complete stand-still. There are in Algeria barely 200,000 Europeans, of whom but half are French. The number of agriculturists, natives included, is less than 100,000, capital is scarce; there is no spirit of enterprise, but on the contrary, a great deal of dissarrangement among both the colonists and capitalists who have undertaken agricultural operations.

keep in check and to civilize the armed and warkeep in check and to civilize the armed and warlike natives, to attract emigrants to the country, to

| No. 11, reserved for Oct. 8 |
| No. 12, reserved for Oct. 8 |
| No. 13, reserved for Oct. 8 |
| No. 14, reserved for Oct. 8 |
| No. 15, reserved for

bring about a fusion of races, and to introduce property of the State. For them, it is to be hoped, the civilization of Europe. The first step proposed is to decentralize to a certain extent the Algerian Administration, so as to give to the local authorities a greater latitude and responsibility, and not to interfere with them except in matters of a certhem we should punish ourselves. Let Ray Tomp- tein importance and of a general interest. To this end it is proposed to dispense with the Governorplease the law; but we do not care to General-hip and to govern from Paris-on the plan add to that retaliatory measure for the burning apparently of the administration of the English colonies. This decentralization is not, however, to extend to the military authority. It is proposed to by rebuilding them on the old site. Perhaps we confer the authority of the Governor-General in this respect upon some superior officer to have the command-in-chief of the army in Africa, to be responsible for the security of the country and the safety of the frontiers, and to have both the land and naval forces at his disposal. The French have a difficult task before them. The colonization even and, like good Christians, deliver our neighbors of an unoccupied country is liable to many drawbacks, but to colonize in the face of a warlike population whom it is not proposed to drive out or exterminate, but to civilize and absorb, is a still

> Of all the furnaces in the Union, one half at east must be closed-the remainder being only partially employed. So, too, is it in the rollingmills and machine shops-not one half of their productive power being now in action. In the coal region, as we learn, the distress among the working people is likely to be greater than has ever yet been known. Last Winter, they had the little savings of the Summer, but this season they have been but half employed. Our railroads are likely soon to pass into the hands of the bondholders-the original proprietors being utterly extinguished. Our farmers have little wheat, scarcely any oats. and but small supplies of corn. Heavily in debt, with enormous interest to pay, their farms must pass through the sheriff's hands. Our shipping interest is now, of all, the most ruinously depressed; and yet it is likely to be still worse-the carriage of really valuable commodities tending to pass entirely into the hands of owners of foreign ships. As regards our factories and their owners generally, the following paragraph from one of our exchanges exhibits, as we think, the true position of a great majority of them:

"There is to be an immense sale of property by the Sheriff of Burlington Co., N.J., on the 17th of Sep-"There is to be an inimense sale of property by the Sheriff of Burlington Co., N. J., on the 17th of September. All the extensive mills, factories, printworks, and the whole village of Shreveville, some two miles from Mt. Holly, are to be sold under foreclosure. There is an elegant mansion and twenty dwelling-houses, beside the water-power of the Rancocas, and in fact a group of improvements on which an immense amount of money has been expended, much of which has been hopelessly sunk. The proprietors were both deceased before the hard times came on. But though for years they have manufactured about the best article of spool cotton ever made in this country, yet they had to struggle on under all the disadvantages of competition with British capitalists, who, under the benign influence of free trade, drove our own manufacturers to the wall. The once flourishing village around these extensive works became silent and idle under the crushing bilght, and now, when manufacturing in so many other places is came silent and idle under the crushing blight, and now, when manufacturing in so many other places is stagnant, it is absolutely desolate. The cotton thread business is carried on in a small way at Mt. Holly, but it has a hard time to keep up and earn what it ought to. Worse than all this, there can be but little hope that these factories and improvements will fall into the hands of parties courageous enough to put them in operation while this curse of free trade hangs over the industry of the nation."

The Treasure:

The Treasury is rapidly tending toward bankruptcy-the expenditures being at the rate of nearly \$2,000,000 per week, and the receipts being likely not to exceed \$700,000.

In the midst of all this, what is the Administration doing? The President is shuffling the cards, in the hope of obtaining a renomination, that being the object next his heart. The Secretary of the Treasury is assuring his friends of his extreme surprise that trade so very obstinately refuses to grow and revenue refuses to increase. So far, however, as regards the condition of the people, or the country, both are as calm as a Summer's morning-being, like Micawber, quite content to wait, n hopes that something may turn up. The history of the world may be safely challenged for the production of so atterly contemptible an Administration as that of James Buchanan.

Such being the manner in which the people's interests are managed, it would seem to be time that the people themselves should look into the own affairs.

The necessity and expediency of a requisition upon Congress for direct legislation to protect property in slaves in the Federal Territories is warmly discussed in Southern journals. The Charleston Mercury is against such requisition-

"It is not necessary for the existence of Slavery in a Territory that there should be special laws passed for its protection. Slaves are property just as any other subject of property. The Courts of the United States in a Territory have only to administer the laws rotecting all other property, in their application laves, and the protection will be sufficient. For tance, it is felony to steal a horse or a watch, the same law be applied to stealing a slave. It is a criminal offense to beat cruelly or to kill wantonly any animal. Let the same law be applied to the proteccriminal offense to beat cruelly or to kill wantonly any animal. Let the same law be applied to the protection of the slave. If a man keep and uses his neighbor's animals, he is amenable to damages, and so would he be in harboring a slave. All the Judges of a Territory are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, and not by the people or the Legislature of a Territory. If a Territorial Legislature should pass laws prohibiting or abolishing Slavery in a Territory, the Courts in a Territory would declare them yold. If they should pass laws declaring that the laws protect. Courts in a Territory would declare them void. If they should pass laws declaring that the laws protecting all other kinds of property should not protect Slavery, they would be set aside by the Judiciary. As long as a Territory is a Territory, Slavery under the Constitution of the United States must be protected as property, and the Courts of the Territory, under the appointment and control of the head of the Federal Government, must enforce the protection if the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States is enforced. When a Territorial Government is organized in a Territory, all the principles of the organized in a Territory, all the principles of the is organized in a Territory, all the principles of the Common Law are either put in force by the act cre-ating the Government of a Territory, or they enter the Territory with our citizens program against and it us our eithens enter a Territory with all the guaran-tees for the protection of persons and property which they enjoyed in the States. These are amply suffi-cient for the protection of Slavery; and all arguments going to show the omnipotence of Squatter Sovereign-ty, either by action or non-action over Slavery in a Territory, are false.

At the Universalist General Convention at Providence, R. I., last Thursday, the Hon. John Galbraith of Pennsylvania submitted the following:

"Resolved, That we hear with satisfaction and grat. tude the fact that within the past year letters of fellowship have been received by a lady, and that we recognize the rights of women found possessing high moral and intellectual attainments promptly to aid in the work of preaching the doctrines of Christian Unithe work of preaching the doctrines of Christian Cul-versalism, to receive letters of fellowship, and engage-in the work of the Ministry; and that it be recom-mended that our public schools and colleges be opened for females on equal terms with males." The resolution was put on its passage, and lost.

Yeas, 13; Nays, 21. It is the first time, we believe, that the propriety of preaching by women has ever been considered in an ecclesiastical body in this country.

COURT OF AFFEALS, Sept. 28,-Nos. 18, 346, 330, The objects of the French are stated to be to No. 4, exchanged for Tuesday, Oct. 5.

No. 5, 25, 51, 62, reserved for Tuesday, Oct. 5.

No. 4, exchanged with No. 184. People agt. Cancerni. Mo-

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Republican Nomination.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 38, 184.
The Hon, Lewis B. Comins was renominated 6. Corgress this afternoon by the Republican Convestion the 1Vth District, on the seventh ballot, received 38 votes to 32 for J. D. Putnam,

Democratic Nominations.

Burrato, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1834 The Democratic Convention to-lay nominated acciamation Israel T. Hatch for reelection to Coarse N. P. Nichols was nominated for State Senator in

place of Wadsworth, resigned.

From Washington.

Washington, Thesday, Sept. S, 188.

Pursers Kelly, Harwood and Jackson have been ordered to the Paraguay expedition; Purser Hambiston to the Naval Academy, Purser Warrington to the Navy Yard, Pensacols, Fla.; and Purser Backshar to the Navy Yard, Boston, in place of Purser Bates,

detached.

Commander Semmes has been detached from the Mobile District as Light-House Inspector, as pointed Secretary to the Light-House Beard at W.

Inspector of the Mobile District.

Commander Sands has been detached from the Contact of the Mobile District.

Commander Sands has been detached from the Contact of Reservey, and ordered to the Bureau of Construction. Equipment and Repairs.

From Albany.

ALBAN, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 183.
The Court of Appeals commenced bearing cause to-day. Mr. Blankman, counsel in the Canceni case, moved that the cause be placed on the calendar the present Term and argued on the 13th of October. This motion was granted. He also moved that two counsel be heard on the part of Canceni, but the Court decided that they could only hear one on each

de. The Hon, Daniel S. Dickinson asked and obtained The Hen. Daniel S. Dickinson asked and obtained leave to move the Rudolf murder case next week. It is understood that the Court will decide the Rogers to order case this term. Three opinions probably will be written, by Judges Harris, Denio and Rousevell. It is rumored that the Court stands five against the prisoner to three in his favor.

The Governor and State Officers will go down to New-York on Sunday night, and attend to Quarantine matters on Monday.

New-York on Sunday night, and attend to Quarantine matters on Monday.

Extensive preparations are being made for the grand parade, and for the trial of the line companies of the United States, which commences here to-morrow and lasts through the following day. Phonix, No. 7, of Providence: Ocean, No. 5, of New-Haven, and Neptune, No. 6, of Detroit, are already here.

The Canal Board are to-day engaged in a warm debate on the preposition of Mr. Ruggles to ang forward the completion of the Eric Canal through the Cayuga marshes. The project is carnestly opposed in behalf of Oswege.

The Case of Capt. Townsend.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 28,1838. Capt. Townsend of the slave brig Echo, after a for ther examination this morning, was remanded for a further hearing before the United States Creek Court, which meets Oct. 15, when the question of urisdiction will be argued. He was also admitted to bail in \$5,000 on a complaint of misdemeaner und the act of 1818, preferred by the District Attorney.

Odd Fellows' Hall---Pennsylvania

Odd Fellows' Hall—Pennsylvania
State Fair.

Pritisuran, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858,
Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, was dedicated to-day
with appropriate and imposing ecremonies. Seveni
prominent members of the Order from abroad was
present, among others, Gen. Simon Cameron and the
venerable P. G. Wildey, officers of the Grand Loige
of Pennsylvania. The Grand Encampment were dispresent, the members of which marched in procession
through the principal streets, numbering about fiftee
through the principal streets, numbering about fiftee
hundred. After the procession they assembled in the
National Theater, where the dedicatory address ras
delivered by the Hon, Wm. T. Johnson.

The State Fair opened this morning under most

The State Fair opened this morning under most favorable auspices. The weather has been delightful all along, and the visitors more numerous than at any previous exhibition. The agricultural, mechanical and floral display is splendid.

Movement of Troops.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

Leavenworth dates of the 24th inst. are received.

Col. Summer arrived from the Cheyenne expedition on hat day, and proceeded to St. Louis to assume the command of the Department of the West. Four companies of his regiment would arrive in a day or two locke their post at the Fort.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans. New-Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1838. The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were sixty-eight.

The Steamship Calhoun.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1858. New-Orleans papers of Thursday, received here, say that the steamship Calhoun is ashore three miles east of St. Mark's, in four feet of water. The Calb was from Key West, bound to New-Orleans, and nor-arrival had caused great anxiety for her safety Arrest of a Murderer.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

James Larkin, for the murder of James Dowing is the Five Points on the 27th of August, was arrested by Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Ward Police of New-York, this morning.

First Cargo of New Raisins.

Bosron, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.
The bark Young Turk, Capt. Harding, has arrived from Malaga, Sept. 1, with the first cargo of new raisins. Michigan State Fair.

The Tenth Annual Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society commences to-day, and continuate four days. The weather is delightful, and the entire are large, particularly of horses and cattle. Do attendance promises to be larger, and the exhibition more successful, than on any newlood year. more successful, than on any previous year. Markets.

WHEAT SCATCE AND WARLEST CORN-WHITE, 28c. WHITE from at 24 of 25c.

Ballingor, Sept. 25.—PLOUR steady at \$5.50 for Howard street and Obio. Wheat firm and undamped. Corn-Tellus and White, 28c. White Wilson, 1980 for Howard White, 28c. White Work, Paovisions very deal Mess. \$16 500 \$17 25.

Betwando, Sept. 25. 6 p. m.—No change is to note in the micket for Flours. the demand a fair, especially for better states common grades are dull; sales 1,500 bids, at \$5.15 for solice superints Hilberts, \$5.075 at \$6.25 for good to choice state to duma. Machigan, Obio and Canadian, Warray dull, before above those of bryers, also 5,000 bads, white for head, market steady sales 2,000 bads, at \$6.5 for sevend have to common at \$6. for observed the formand, market steady sales 2,000 bads, at \$6.5 for sevend Section \$1.000 bases, at 65c. Oays, 44645c, for new, Warray cower; sales 1,000 bads, at 65c. Oays, 44645c, for new, Warray cower; sales 100 bids, at 22c. Change Fartents unchanged \$6. for Flour, He. for Wilson, 10c. for Corn, to New York. Leaving the Action of the Section of the Superior of the Section of the Superior of the Section of the Superior of the Section of the Section of the Section of the Superior of the Section of the Section of the Superior of the Section of the S

atill forther advanced, and excitement in market, an 36,000 bank, some about, in the morning at 611 aroun, sellers quite firm at the close of the market. Canada Wukar sold at 61 ft, to be delivered in a qual to 4 ft of morning at 8 ft, to be delivered in a qual to 4 ft of morning at 10 mm. Shipped: 50,000 bush. Wheat, 68,000 bush. Com. Shipped: 50,000 bush. Wheat, 68,000 bush. Com. buth Baries.

Chewroo, Sept. 23, 6 p. m. - Flows unchanged. Wazarls of the moderate demand, our buyers and sellers apart in the firm asies 5,000 bush. White Michigan at = 1.20. Corn quiet. Caxal Faktiones unchanged Floor 25c.; What is, Corn 7 pc. to New York. Lake Discoursed, Octobian Mart. 17,000 bush. Corn; 4,000 bush. Corn; 4,000 bush. Corn; 4,000 bush. What, 1,500 bush. Persons: 2,300 bush. Floor, 2,400 bush. What, 1,50 bush.

Curcago, Sept. 25-6 p. m.-Phona quiet. Wanas see CHICAGO, Sective at the Carry dail. Suprement fair, 13,00 both. Figure 15,00 both. Wheat, 15,00 both. Corn. Recognition, 13,00 both. Corn. Recognition of Carry, 15,00 both. Corn. Recognition City Taxan. Sept. 21.—Flowed at an up hanged. Wheat Collision Flower, 15,00 both. Corn. Recognition City Taxan. Sept. 21.—Flowed at an up hanged. Wheat City Taxan. Sept. 22.—Cornox—Salve to-day the set of the Carry to Carry to

THE BELL CREVASSE. - This locality now process The BILL Cravasse.—In a scenario as coming from a similar cause, and one which gives the spectator even a more forcible idea of the fury and strength of a crevasse than was presented when the waters of the Mississippi were pouring over the ground in a raging terrent, sweeping all before them. The spot locks like a desert. Not a blade of grass appears where once was senting plantation vectors. The ground is furroused into every shape, and the channel of the crevassee is able and deep month. form a respectable river.